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Vietnam Commutes Tutu Asks Death Sentences of 2 Economic Guilty of Treason 'Pressure'

Agency France-Press

HANOI — Vietnam on Thursday commuted the sentences of two of five prisoners sentenced to death for treason and espionage last month, including a man whom France regards as a French national, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

Mai Van Hanh, 56, and Huynh Van Sanh, 63, had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, the agency said.

The two men were among five who were sentenced to death Dec. 18 in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, on charges of treason and spying for China, with Thailand's complicity. They were also alleged to be in touch with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

France had asked Vietnam to show clemency to the five, particularly Mr. Hanh, whom Paris regards as a French national, but Vietnam insisted that he was Vietnamese like the other prisoners.

Sources earlier said that French diplomats had not been allowed to contact him.

The agency made no mention of the fate of the other three men condemned to death after Vietnam's biggest espionage trial since the Communist victory in the Vietnam War in 1975.

The three included a second man who has claimed French citizenship, Tran Van Ba, 39, but the French authorities have not said that they regard him as a French national.

Last week, the French prime minister, Laurent Fabius, sent a message to his Vietnamese counterpart Pham Van Dong, asking him to spare all five prisoners. As the former colonial power in Indochina, France is the Western nation

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that has the closest ties with Vietnam.

Mr. Hanh, an airline pilot, headed the list of the prisoners whom the People's Supreme Court had condemned to death.

Their only hope of commutation was from the State Council, a collective group representing Vietnam's leadership.

The agency report said the council had studied the request for clemency presented by the two prisoners after their conviction at the public trial and decided to commute the sentences.

"This decision proves that the state and the people of Vietnam are resolved to punish traitors and spies, but at the same time apply a policy of clemency for the guilty who show sincerity in admitting their crimes," it said.

The three prisoners still on the death list are Tran Van Ba, 39, Le Quoc Quan, 43, and Ho Thai Bach, 58.

Mr. Ba is the former head of a Vietnamese student association in Paris that backed the now defunct pro-American government of South Vietnam.

If the conditions were not met within the specified time, "the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be applied," Bishop Tutu said.

The news conference was his first public appearance since returning home from a widely publicized three-month international tour.

It was the first time the Nobel laureate has adopted a specific position on the divestiture issue, which affects a large number of foreign companies operating in South Africa. His call for "persuasive pressure" stands in marked contrast to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement."

The court was also told that they had contacts with "American imperialism," particularly with the CIA.

URGES CONDITIONS ON INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel laureate, has called for a campaign of "persuasive pressure" on South Africa requiring foreign companies to attach conditions for reform to attract conditions for reform to

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has asked Pope John Paul II to visit South Africa. Page 2

their investments for a period of 18 months to two years.

At a news conference Wednesday, Bishop Tutu said he was not yet campaigning for the withdrawal of foreign capital from South Africa. But he said a campaign of political, diplomatic and economic pressure against South Africa was "our last chance to avert a bloodbath."

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Two Ethiopian Jewish boys play with a balloon in Jerusalem's Sharei Tzedek Hospital after their arrival in Israel.

Ethiopian Jews Airlifted By Thousands to Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has rescued more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews from their famine-stricken country through a secret airlift conducted over the past few years, Israeli government officials said Thursday.

It was first time since the rescue operation began that the Israeli government has publicly confirmed its existence. The officials declined, however, to give any details about how the rescue operation has been organized and what other countries are involved; any discussion of this remains under military censorship inside Israel.

For a long time the operation was kept secret, causing the Israeli government to remain silent while Jews in the United States and Canada protested its alleged inaction. There have been periodic reports, invariably denied by the Marxist government in Addis Ababa, of Ethiopian persecution of its Jews.

Moshe Gilboa, director of the Foreign Ministry's World Jewish Affairs Division and part of a five-member government panel that spoke about the Ethiopian rescue at a press briefing, acknowledged that "outside bodies" and other nations helped in the exodus of Jews from Ethiopia.

"When the time will come, it will be our honor to disclose the people and the governments who helped," Mr. Gilboa said.

Mr. Gilboa said that Israel's absorption of thousands of black Jews from Ethiopia "absolutely refutes the cruel and incorrect assumption that Zionism equals racism," a charge made by some Islamic and Third World nations.

A palpable sense of pride was demonstrated at the briefing over Israel's absorption of these black Jews from one of the most underdeveloped and impoverished regions of the world.

"It is very important to see how they look when they arrive and how they look the day after and a few hours after that," Haim Aharon, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, said in a radio interview. "They are completely different people. We teach them how to eat, how to use electricity, which they have never seen, how to use hot water and how to use bed sheets."

Ten years ago Israel was home to only about 200 Ethiopian Jews. They are often called Falasha, or "stranger" in the Ethiopian language of Amharic, a term they regard as derogatory.

Government officials said the rescue operation of the Ethiopians began around 1977 under the government of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who took a great interest in their plight, particularly after a 1975 ruling by Israel's Sephardic chief rabbi, Ovadia Yosef, that the Ethiopian Jews were descendants of the tribe of Dan and were therefore Jews.

According to Israel's "Law of Return" any Jew who comes to Israel is eligible for immediate citizenship with full rights.

The rescue efforts picked up speed in about 1980 as civil war and famine in northern Ethiopia, where the Ethiopian Jews resided in a string of their own villages, began to take a serious toll.

Aviva Lewinsky, the acting chairman of the World Zionist organization, said during Thursday's news briefing that "a little more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews" had been brought to Israel in the past few years. He said that most of them were living in government-run absorption centers around the country, learning Hebrew, acquiring a trade and learning how to cope with a modern Western society.

Because of language problems

Norway Plans Protest To Soviet Over Missile

By Per Egil Hegde

International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Norway plans to protest to the Soviet Union after a missile flew over a sliver of Norwegian territory, officials said Thursday. But Norwegian politicians seemed to be playing down the incident and said that it would not harm Norwegian-Soviet relations.

Norway's prime minister, Mr. Kåre Willoch, said that he assumed the missile overflowed Norwegian territory by accident.

"Nonetheless, the episode does involve our territory, and this must be made clear to the Soviets," he said.

After keeping the matter secret for five days, the Defense Ministry announced Wednesday that the Soviet missile was picked up on Norwegian radar at about 1:30 P.M. on Dec. 28 as it approached the Norwegian-Soviet border area from the Barents Sea.

There has been no explanation for the Norwegian delay in announcing the incident.

It is thought to be the first time that a Soviet cruise missile has violated the borders of a country outside the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Cruise missiles, capable of carrying conventional or nuclear warheads, are in effect piloted aircraft that can hug the earth's contours to avoid radar detection.

The missile incident became known just before Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko were due to meet in Geneva on Monday for U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control.

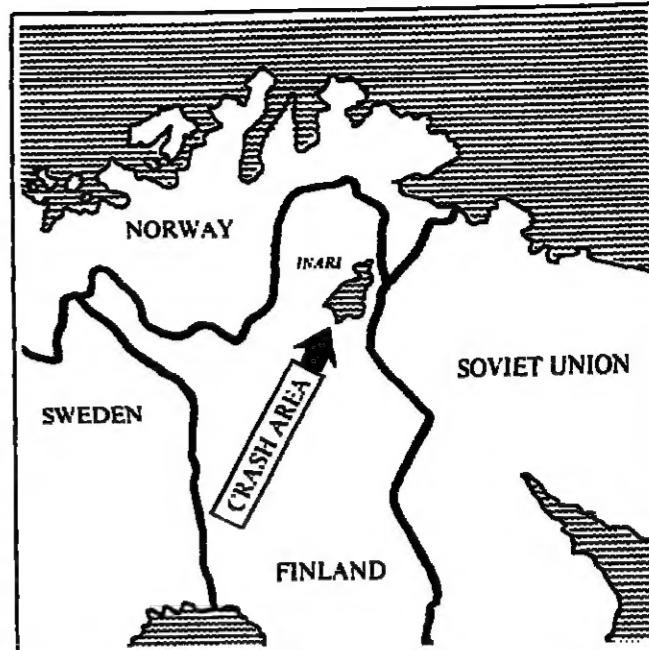
North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe is the main factor that caused Moscow to break off previous arms control talks with Washington.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union maintained silence on the cruise-missile incident. Both the Defense and Foreign Ministries declined comment on the announcement from Norway, the only NATO member bordering the Soviet Union in Northern Europe.

Western diplomats said the Kremlin probably wanted to avoid poisoning the atmosphere ahead of the Geneva talks. The diplomat said the Soviet leadership was likely to be considering how, if at all, to respond to the Norwegian charge.

Officials in other countries concerned were generally low-key in their reaction to the incident. News agencies reported the following release.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Shultz Ordered to Spurn Soviet Space-Arms Offer

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko were due to meet in Geneva on Monday for U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control.

Instead, the officials said, Mr. Shultz has been told to follow a two-track approach: to seek to persuade the Russians to resume the suspended negotiations on reducing each side's medium- and long-range offensive weapons while offering only to hold discussions on future anti-missile defenses.

If talks on anti-missile systems are held, the U.S. goal will not be to seek a ban on such technology, as the Russians have urged. Instead, Mr. Shultz will seek to convince the Soviet side that research into space defense could enhance mutual stability, particularly if combined with cuts in the size and number of offensive weapons.

The talks in Geneva are supposed to define the framework for more detailed negotiations on specific disarmament issues.

Last November, when it was announced that the Shultz-Gromyko meetings would be held, the two sides said that they had agreed "to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms."

The talks, the two sides said, are to reach a common understanding as to the subject and objectives of such negotiations.

Defining the "objectives" of the talks on outer space arms may cause the most difficulty, because of Washington's desire to keep talks on that subject as vague as possible and because of Moscow's strongly stated desire to describe them as aimed at barring the militarization of space.

Administration officials acknowledged that Mr. Shultz's instructions to stress that U.S. research on anti-missile systems was not subject to being curbed fall far short of the Soviet insistence that the talks should lay the groundwork for banning development of weapons in space.

But officials said this was the opening round and that they doubted that the Soviet Union, apparently eager to halt U.S. development of new systems, would refuse to continue talks.

The officials said it was possible that the U.S. position would not produce more than an agreement to hold another round of Shultz-Gromyko talks in a few months.

This might lead to a new wave of polemics from Moscow and disappointment among U.S. allies who have been pleased with the resumption of arms control talks.

In anticipation of what is expected to be considerable pressure by the Russians against U.S. plans to continue the anti-missile research, the administration is planning to step up its briefings and public statements.

These will be aimed at convincing the world that the Soviet Union has quietly had a similar research and development program that is more comprehensive than any undertaken by the United States since the signing of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972, which was supposed to limit defensive weapons.

An official said the United States may be willing to discuss restraints on testing a new anti-satellite weapons system if the Soviet Union agreed to the U.S. concept for a two-track approach.

Mr. Reagan discussed the U.S. position Tuesday in Palm Springs, California, with Mr. Shultz, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

A signed appeal from 73 Soviet Jews asking Mr. Shultz to "speak because our mouths are silenced" appeared as a full-page advertisement in East Coast editions of the Wall Street Journal on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

INSIDE

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India to Provide Legal Aid to Victims Of Gas to Block Foreign 'Exploitation'

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — India will provide free legal aid to victims and survivors of the Bhopal poison gas disaster to protect them from being "exploited" by foreign lawyers, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

It said the minister of state for law, H.R. Bhardwaj, told High Court lawyers that the federal government had decided to set up a special legal aid committee to take Bhopal compensation claims against the U.S.-based Union Carbide Corp. through the courts at government expense.

He did not specify whether the committee would deal with the cases to be submitted to American courts. Union Carbide is based in Danbury, Connecticut.

According to the agency, Mr. Bhardwaj told the Indian High Court lawyers that foreign, particularly American, lawyers were actively seeking powers of attorney from victims of the accident.

"We do not want the tragedy to be exploited by foreign lawyers," Mr. Bhardwaj said.

Meanwhile, in Beaumont, Texas, a group of lawyers filed a \$50-billion suit Wednesday against Union Carbide on behalf of the victims of the Bhopal disaster.

More than 2,000 Bhopal resi-



John P. McCauley

dents were killed and nearly 200,000 were injured or claim lasting ill-effects from the accidental release of methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide-owned chemical factory in Bhopal in the early hours of Dec. 3.

A Chicago lawyer, John P. McCauley, ended a two-week review of the Bhopal situation Tuesday and predicted that Union Carbide and its subcontractors might ultimately have to pay \$1 billion, which would be the highest damage award in U.S. legal history.

In Houston, Benton Mussel-

white, part of a legal team representing victims in the accident, said the suit was based on a provision in Texas law that could give the state jurisdiction in the case.

The provision, Article 4678, grants citizens of foreign countries that have equal treaty rights with the United States the right to sue for damages in Texas courts, he said.

Mr. Musslewhite said laws in most other states do not spell out the legal rights of foreign citizens.

Although other American lawyers have filed damage lawsuits in various U.S. courts on behalf of Bhopal victims, Mr. Musslewhite said he expected the judges to rule that the case should be heard in the United States, where they can recover just damages," Mr. Musslewhite said Wednesday.

The suit alleges more than 30 counts of negligence, including claims that the company knew the equipment intended to prevent the release of the deadly gas was inferior and inadequate by U.S. standards.

Pole Testifies He Didn't Want To Kill Priest

The Associated Press

TORUN, Poland — A Polish security police lieutenant testified Thursday he never intended to kill the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko and said he turned his back when his superior officer beat the pro-Solidarity priest in a Torun parking lot.

Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski took the witness stand for a second day in the trial in which he and three other security officers are charged in the October abduction and slaying of Father Popieluszko. He described the night of the priest's kidnapping as a "long nightmare."

"It seemed to me we were overstepping the limits of our mission," said the 29-year-old officer, who stuttered nervously throughout his testimony. At one point he required medical attention after he grew faint.

Lieutenant Chmielewski said he grew outraged at the repeated beatings of Father Popieluszko by Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski when the priest tried to escape in the parking lot of a Torun hotel, and that he turned away to change the license plates on the kidnappers' car.



The Associated Press
A wooden cross near a highway in Gorski, Poland, marks the site of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping.

Norway Plans to Protest to Soviet Over Air Space Violation by Missile

(Continued from Page 1)
action from the major centers involved:

• In Washington, the Pentagon, noting it had no reason to doubt the Norwegian report, said it did not consider the incident a provocation by the Soviet Union. A Pentagon spokesman said it appeared that the Soviet missile had malfunctioned.

• In Helsinki, diplomats from NATO countries said the missile incident had deeply embarrassed the Finnish government. Neutral Finland is bound by a 1948 treaty to repel any attack against the Soviet Union launched through Finnish territory.

The Finnish authorities have so far said only that Finland's air-space was violated. They have said nothing about the origin of the object.

But in his New Year message, President Mauno Koivisto strongly advocated prohibition against cruise missiles flying across the territories of the five Nordic countries. In Oslo, officials assumed that his statement had some connection with the cruise episode although the matter had not been made public at the time.

• In Brussels, where NATO has its headquarters, officials voiced concern.

"We view any Soviet violation of allied national airspace as a matter of serious concern," a NATO spokesman said. "We understand that a Norwegian reaction in the form of a protest to the Soviet Union over this violation of its air-space is expected shortly. NATO is being kept fully informed by the national authorities concerned."

Officials said the NATO reaction reflected a desire not to chill the climate before the talks in Geneva.

NATO experts in Brussels added that the Soviet Navy tests cruise missiles regularly in the Barents Sea, north of Norway, to familiarize submarine crews with the weapons.

The Soviets regularly hold firing practice with submarine-launched cruise missiles in the Barents and Baltic seas," a NATO official said. "There are standard testing areas in international waters, some of which are designated as impact or danger areas for shipping."

In Oslo, a Norwegian defense spokesman said the missile was flying at an altitude of approximately 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) and at a speed of 1.1 Mach, 10 percent faster than the speed of sound.

Norwegian defense experts said it was fired from a submarine and probably went astray, either for technical reasons or because of a human error. It continued on a steady southwesterly course along the Pasvik Valley where it flew above Norwegian territory for less than one minute. It entered Finnish airspace and it is thought to have crashed in northern Finland east of Inari Lake.

Military experts said the missile almost certainly self-destructed before impact. They said it probably

received a radio signal to make it explode when it became clear that its initial path had been altered by technical or program error.

A Norwegian bear hunter, Herman Sotkajärvi of Pasvik, said he saw the flame and heard a loud screaming noise from the missile's engine. "It made the windows of our house shatter and the whole house shook," he said.

Military experts said the noise may have been caused by the speed of the missile as it was breaking through the sound barrier.

In the thinly populated area of Arctic Finland, Finnish border guards resumed their search for the missile on Thursday.

According to an official statement in Helsinki, four helicopters and about 20 soldiers took part. The statement also said that an unidentified flying object was registered as entering Finnish airspace from the northeast on Dec. 28, but Finnish sources refused to speculate as to the nationality of the object and, pointedly, did not use the term "missile."

A spokesman for the Finnish border guard said on Thursday night that more helicopters and men would continue the search on Friday.

Conditions are difficult as the sun does not rise above the horizon until Jan. 20.

Reagan Says Deaver, a Key Aide, to Leave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, who is one of President Ronald Reagan's most influential advisers, will resign in the next few months, it was announced Thursday.

A member of Mr. Reagan's inner circle for nearly two decades, Mr. Deaver reportedly has been offered in excess of \$200,000 a year to head the Washington office of Burson-Murray, a leading public relations firm.

He had been talking about resigning for three years, saying his \$72,000 White House salary was not enough to live on in Washington.

His statement said that Mr. Deaver would "return to the private sector at a date to be subsequently determined, but in the general time frame of March to May 1985."

In the White House, Mr. Deaver has been as powerful as any other top echelon staff person, including the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as attorney general.

He has served Mr. Reagan as the custodian of the presidential image and chief protector of the first family.

Each morning, he and other members of the senior White House staff would decide on what single, favorable message they intend to convey and arrange Mr. Reagan's schedule accordingly.

No one is closer to the president — or more protective. Mr. Deaver worked for Mr. Reagan in California, served as his chief of staff during the 1976 campaign, and remained as deputy director of the 1980 campaign and deputy director of the transition.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday accepted the resignation with "deep regret."

"Mike has rendered 18 years of

loyal and outstanding service to me

and to the first lady, both in California and in Washington," the president said. "Nancy and I will sorely miss him, as will the nation.

He has compiled an outstanding record during his four years of service to this administration."

Mr. Deaver is the second close friend of Mr. Reagan to announce his resignation this week.

Interior Secretary William P. Clark, one-time national security adviser to the president, announced earlier that he was leaving soon to return to his California ranch.

(AP, UPI)



Michael K. Deaver

Quebec Statute Is Overturned

Reuters

MONTREAL — A provision of Quebec's language law that forced most businesses to have signs worded only in French has been struck down by a judge of the province's superior court.

Judge Pierre Boudreuil ruled in favor of five Montreal-area merchants who challenged the provision on the ground it violated a provincial human rights charter guaranteeing freedom of expression.

This provision was the last major vestige of bill 101, which was adopted a year after the 1976 election of Premier René Lévesque's separatist Parti Québécois government. The provision making French the province's sole official language had already been ruled unconstitutional in superior court.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Delays Flick Corruption Trial

BONN (Reuters) — The trial of three key figures in a West German political bribery case known as the Flick affair has been postponed because of a legal technicality, a court spokesman said Thursday.

Two former economics ministers, Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friederichs, and the former general manager of the Flick industrial empire, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, were to go on trial in Bonn on Jan. 10 to answer corruption charges. Mr. Lambsdorff and Mr. von Brauchitsch also are accused of tax evasion. They have been charged in connection with a large tax break granted by the government to Flick in the 1970s.

The spokesman said that the tax evasion charge against Mr. von Brauchitsch had been made only on Dec. 28 and the law requires that the accused be given at least two months' notice before standing trial. He said that, since the prosecution wanted to link the corruption and tax evasion charges, the scheduled trial of the three men could not begin next week. No new date has been set.

Vietnamese Repulse Khmer Rebels

BANGKOK (AP) — Vietnamese troops holding the Cambodian resistance camp of Rithisen repulsed a guerrilla counterattack Thursday with mortar, tank and artillery fire and attacked the neighboring camp of Nong Chan guerrillas and Thai military sources said.

Thai military sources said that five guerrillas were killed and 24 injured. The Red Cross reported treating 48 wounded. No estimates of Vietnamese casualties were available.

The sources said the Vietnamese apparently intended to prevent guerrilla reinforcements from leaving Nong Chan for Rithisen, three and a half miles (5.6 kilometers) away. The Liberation Front's dawn counterattack at Rithisen involved a mortar barrage but made little headway, sources reported in telephone calls from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

Dispute Slows Lebanon Road Opening

BEIRUT (AP) — A dispute between Druze and Christian militias blocked the dispatch of about 200 internal security policemen to remove barricades and explosives Thursday from the coastal highway linking Beirut with Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Radio stations of the rival factions blamed each other for the snags as the police force, equipped with bulldozers and mine sweepers, spent most of the day in barracks awaiting orders to move down the highway. The operation was to be the first stage of an attempt to reopen the road. It would put the Lebanese Army in position to move into southern Lebanon once Israeli forces began withdrawing from the region.

A coordination committee made up of army and police officers as well as Druze, Christian and Shiite Moslem militia representatives failed to iron out the last-minute differences over the location of police posts and the removal of concrete barricades on the road, according to radio reports.

Gandhi Selects 2 Crisis Managers

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Thursday selected ministers for two crisis-management committees.

Home Minister S.B. Chavan and Finance Minister V.P. Singh were joining Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on the powerful Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, a government spokesman said.

The Press Trust of India said Education Minister K.C. Pant, Mr. Chavan and Mr. Rao, were also appointed to a high-level committee to examine the crisis concerning the Sikh majority in the state of Punjab.

Reagan Plans More Aid for Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would ask Congress for an additional \$235 million in drought aid for Africa in this fiscal year. Congressional critics said they would seek \$1 billion.

In addition to the emergency food aid request to Congress, Mr. Reagan said the administration would come up with an additional \$176 million of emergency food aid that could be granted without congressional action. Together with \$590 million in assistance already granted since the fiscal year began Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan said the new aid package would increase total U.S. disaster relief to Africa in the fiscal year to slightly more than \$1 billion.

Democratic critics, however, said the action was not enough. Sixty-eight representatives and three senators said they would introduce a bill calling for \$787 million in immediate food and transportation relief to Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan, Mali and other African nations. The remainder of their proposal would go for long-term agricultural development.

Australian Assails U.K. on Inquiry

LONDON (Reuters) — An Australian judge heading an inquiry into British nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s criticized Britain on Thursday for its lack of cooperation.

Judge James McClelland was speaking at the first hearing in London of an Australian Royal Commission examining the conduct and safety of 12 atmospheric atomic bomb experiments carried out in remote parts of Australia from 1952 to 1962. The three-member commission was set up amid public outcry over allegations that the tests caused injury and disease to veterans and aborigines living near blast sites.

Repeating a promise of full cooperation by a British government representative, the judge said he had received such assurances before. "If I retain some doubts as to the wholeheartedness of these assurances," he said, "it is because they have not always been matched by conduct that one might have expected."

Anti-Terror Unit Growing, NBC Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department's special anti-terrorism forces now include about 2,000 people, according to NBC Television.

The network said Wednesday that two older nuclear submarines, the Sam Houston and John Marshall, soon would begin carrying "counter-terrorist commandos instead of Polaris missiles." In addition, NBC said, its three-month investigation had determined that Navy Seal teams and Army Delta units, trained in rescuing hostages and counter-terrorism, have been assigned exclusive use of a dozen transport planes and two dozen helicopters.

The emphasis on training and outfitting anti-terrorism forces is designed to rectify many of the problems that contributed to the failure of the Iranian hostage rescue mission in 1980, NBC said. Michael I. Burch, the Pentagon's top spokesman, refused to comment on the NBC report Thursday, citing a standing policy against discussing special operations forces.

China to Trim Army to Aid Economy

BEIJING (Reuters) — The chief of the general staff, General Yang Dezhi, has said the Chinese Army will thin its ranks to save money and free men to help build the economy.

In an interview with the English-language China Daily published Thursday, he said a large number of officers and soldiers would be discharged. The army would continue to improve its weaponry and increase education and training, he added. Its total strength is now four million, according to the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Last month, China announced the resignation of

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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War on the Coffee Crop

Coffee, the principal cash crop in Central America, is being harvested now. The guerrillas in El Salvador and Nicaragua are doing their best to make sure the crop does not come in. It is a form of warfare — attacks on coffee farms and mills and on other economic targets — that has cost El Salvador perhaps \$1 billion since the guerrillas took up arms in 1979. Nicaragua's costs have been lower but substantial. Farmers and their families and other civilians are killed in these attacks on civilian targets. This is happening in places that, without a war, were already miserably poor.

It is foolish for insurgents who hope to take over a country to cripple its economy and destroy its infrastructure and, meanwhile, to risk alienating the people by shredding the means of their livelihood. The Sandinists were guided by this logic when they took over Nicaragua from the Somoza regime. The guerrillas then set loose upon El Salvador, however, have had no similar sense or scruple. Nor have the Nicaraguan "contras," whose principal sponsor has been the American government.

Sometimes an effort is made to say that one group of guerrillas or another is more respectful of the common people and of their need to make a living. But both groups of insurgents, in El Salvador and Nicaragua, routinely inflict awful damage and hardship.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clark's Quiet Departure

As secretary of the interior for the past 16 months, William P. Clark worked with considerable skill to turn down the heat in that big building. He ended the daily fireworks displays and, in general, got the place back to work. His predecessor, James G. Watt, who took delight in outrageous ideological gestures, had started more fights with fewer tangible results than anyone in the administration. Judge Clark discreetly ended the fights and reopened diplomatic negotiations with most of the department's former adversaries. He retooled the department to its job as steward of vast reaches of America's land and water.

True, he was assisted by luck. When the administration came to office, energy prices had been rising fast for two years. Oil and coal companies were surrounding the department, baying for access to mining and drilling sites. But when he arrived, prices were falling and the enthusiasm for expensive exploration was greatly diminished. He had the advantage of being able to work in relatively quiet times.

Secretary Clark pushed the White House hard for more money for the national parks, a difficult thing to do when the current was running the other way. That started people who thought that, as a Reagan administration insider, he would try to apply the rule of the market to everything in sight, including the

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Flight From Regulation

The death of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board after 46 years warrants a commemorative marker, but it is a milestone, not a gravestone. Federal regulation did not yield easily to market competition, yet the example of the aeronautics board shows it can be done.

The board's main function was to regulate routes and fares. Over time, this became cozy protection for existing airlines and a tremendous obstacle for prospective new ones. The traveler, deprived of choice, was the loser.

Despite President Reagan's ambitions as a deregulator, he had nothing to do with this. The board was killed by a congressional amendment to the deregulation bill President Carter proposed in 1978. Mr. Reagan has yet to accomplish anything as lasting. And to the

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Back to Antarctica

Antarctica should rightly be made accessible to all nations. Its destiny should be decided by the international community rather than by so-called trustees who have been self-appointed. If need be, Antarctica should come under United Nations supervision. The old argument that first comers and claimants have a special responsibility cuts no ice.

In view of the need to review and update the

extent that he has deregulated, he has created skepticism about his reasons.

Two days after taking office, Mr. Reagan set up a Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Casting deregulation as "relief" for business was a telltale. The original strength of the movement was its benefit to consumers. Efforts to produce such relief in the Environmental Protection Agency brought scandal instead, tainting the whole eminently worthwhile theory of deregulation. Mr. Reagan claimed credit for oil and gas price deregulation, and he deserves some for speeding it up. But the heavy lifting on both was done by Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Reagan's most effective deregulatory action was to issue an executive order in 1981 giving the Office of Management and Budget authority to rule on new regulations after weighing the cost of compliance against the presumed benefit. In addition, he has appointed regulators who share his view that less is better. But he has not brought about the revolution he had in mind, even though the idea of deregulation has become bipartisan.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JAN. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Despite U.S. Boom, Many Suffer
NEW YORK — The subject of the cost of living continues to be a leading topic. A recent study of the standard of living in this city shows that it is impossible for a family of five or six to maintain a normal standard under \$800 a year. The investigation also shows that among 1,000 men who have been compelled to ask for aid, the average yearly wage was from \$525 to \$750. The present prosperity boom has added little to these wages, and thousands of families are trusting to charity for aid. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, in an article on "The Conservation of Natural Resources," declared: "The income of the average family in the United States is less than \$600 a year. [But] far more is at stake than mere wages: in a word, the welfare and happiness of the misery and degradation of the plain people."

1935: Lindbergh Baby Trial Opens
FLEMINGTON, New Jersey — Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh took the stand here [on Jan. 3] and in a trying ordeal told of the events leading up to the kidnapping of her year-and-a-half-old son, while Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a stoic and unemotional carpenter who is on trial for kidnapping and murdering the child, shifted uneasily in his chair to avoid the glances that the witness frequently cast in his direction. Earlier Mrs. Lindbergh wept as Attorney General David T. Wilentz made his opening statement. Time and time again he figuratively dangled the noose over Hauptmann's head as he told how the state would show that the prisoner crept into the baby's room, carried the infant down a ladder and then killed the child to abandon it in a roadside grave in the Sourland Mountains.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Executive Editor

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Associate Editor

Reagan
Fights the
Calendar

By David S. Broder

Washington



1984

was a year that brought us images and ceremonies of unembarrassed patriotism: the fortieth anniversary of the Normandy invasion; the honorable interment of the Viet Nam war's own Unknown Soldier; the year of our first woman vice-presidential nominee and our first black presidential candidate of a major party. It was the year when the man who preached caution and self-denial was buried by a landslide vote for the man who said, "America is back." It was a year in which, for a change, things seemed to work: when phrases like "Feeling good" and "Go for it" made perfect sense.

Nothing seemed to dramatize America's optimism and renascent self-confidence more than the Los Angeles Olympics. Their impresario, Peter Ueberroth, is TIME's Man of the Year.

The Olympics had their own magic, to be sure. The athletes, the city, the weather, even the intransigence of the Soviets seemed to conspire to make them succeed. But with a steady and certain instinct, iron dedication, ebullient imagination and incorruptible self-interest, Peter Ueberroth made the wondrous best of a great thing. TIME acknowledges him not only for his own achievements, but for his symbolic representation of the entrepreneurial spirit that is so manifestly alive and well in America.

Ueberroth displayed the free-wheeling initiative, improvisational courage and will to win that TIME finds at the very heart of America's traditional self image—and in such contemporary entrepreneurs as the men who invented People Express and MTV, the women who single-handedly provoked war against slipshod educators and drunken drivers. The individuals, in short, who see a problem, and take risks to solve it.

What TIME assesses is something beyond the practical side of the new American optimism, that upward spiral of people who feel good about their country because they're doing well, and in some cases may be doing well because they feel good about their country. What TIME celebrates is, rather, the feeling that glowed, spontaneous and unexpected, in the faces of people who stood beside dark roads in their bathrobes to watch a runner carry the Olympic torch through their town—through their nation.



Coffee, Not Contras, Seen as Problem

Nicaraguan Aide Attacks Bureaucracy, Plays Down Rebels

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MATAGALPA, Nicaragua — Bureaucratic problems within the Sandinist government have harmed the Nicaraguan coffee harvest more than rebel attacks, according to a senior Sandinist official.

"The most serious problem is lack of transportation," the official, Daniel Núñez, said. Mr. Núñez is in charge of the coffee harvest in Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces, where two-thirds of Nicaragua's coffee is grown.

"The resources are there," he said. "The problem is to focus the rest of the country on this region."

Coffee is Nicaragua's main source of foreign exchange, and the hard-pressed Sandinist government has said that all possible re-

sources would be allocated to the harvest. Rebel troops, known as "contras," threatened a concentrated offensive to disrupt it.

"With all the help the contras have gotten, they haven't been able to do very much," Mr. Núñez said, adding that there had been four attacks on state-owned coffee farms since the harvest began in October, far fewer than had been expected.

Rebel forces have received more than \$100 million in covert aid from the United States, but the aid has been suspended by Congress.

Mr. Núñez said he believes the country's estimated 4,000 licensed street-corner salesmen pose a greater danger to the revolutionary process than the armed insurgents. Some of these traders import goods that are generally unavailable and sell them at high prices, while others buy at subsidized government markets and then resell their purchases for profit.

In recent weeks, the Sandinist press has been clamoring for a crackdown on these independent peddlers, whom it blames for pushing the price of many goods beyond the reach of ordinary Nicaraguans. "These people are the political arm of the contras," Mr. Núñez said. "There is a whole Mafia of salesmen."

Mr. Núñez said many residents

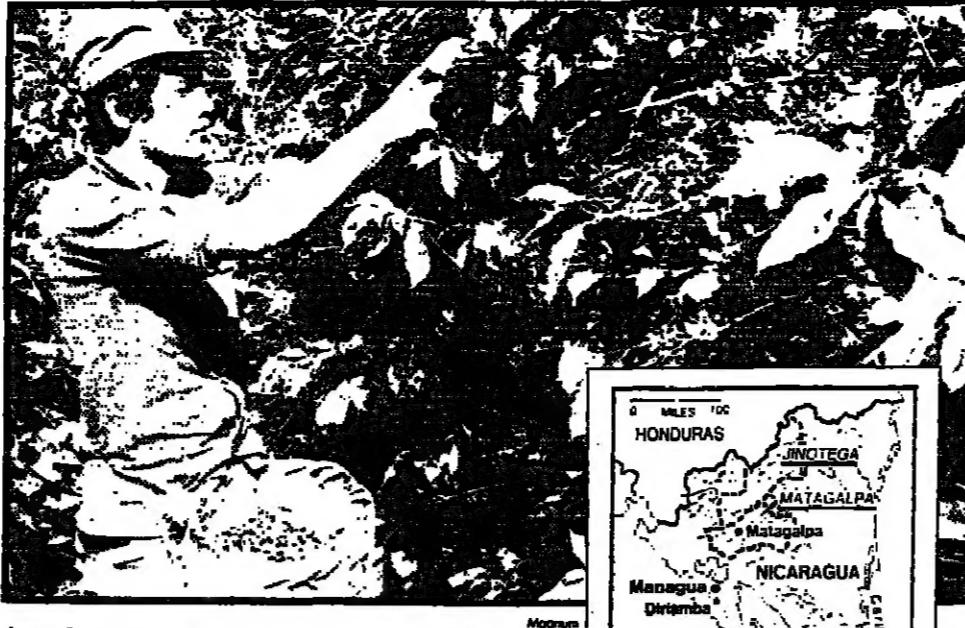
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A student picks coffee beans at a farm in Nicaragua's Matagalpa province that belonged to President Anastasio Somoza, overthrown in 1979.



of northern Nicaragua think that cities near the traditionally prosperous Pacific coast, including Matagalpa, are receiving preferential treatment in the distribution of goods.

He added that government employees were selling items earmarked for controlled distribution at exorbitant prices and that they should be dismissed from their posts. "For me, it is more important to end this speculation than to defeat the contras," he said.

If every Nicaraguan child in the most distant corner of the country cannot get a toy for Christmas, better not to import any toys at all," Mr. Núñez said.

The northern zones have known nothing but war for two generations. It is time for the Pacific to give us a little support.

He said that during Mr. Ortega's visit here the two men spoke privately and agreed that strict new economic measures were in order.

■ La Prensa Fails to Appear

The opposition daily newspaper La Prensa failed to appear Wednesday because of Nicaraguan government censorship imposed shortly before the newspaper was to go to press, said Jaime Chamorro, the editor, according to a Reuters report from Managua.

Most of the censored material dealt with public protests against a decree introduced Monday requiring dollar payments for purchase of all airline tickets.

Honduras to Expel Nicaraguan Rebels

Its headquarters in Honduras and is believed to have about 2,000 to 3,000 fighters operating along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast.

The rebels have received about \$80 million in aid from the U.S. government. Congress cut off assistance in May 1984, but is considering renewing it.

Nicaragua frequently has accused Honduras of sheltering anti-Sandinist guerrillas or to which country they would be sent. Estimates on the number of Honduras-based rebels, who operate in northern Nicaragua, have ranged from 8,000 to 12,000.

Most of the Honduras-based rebels belong to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, whose military command is dominated by former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, the rightist dictator who was overthrown in the 1979 Sandinist revolution. The Sandinists abolished the National Guard.

Misura, an organization of dissident Nicaraguan Indians, also has

its headquarters in Honduras and is believed to have about 2,000 to 3,000 fighters operating along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast.

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The conservative Honduran government has permitted the United States to build military installations in Honduras and to hold extended military maneuvers. But recently, the government complained that Honduras had not received sufficient economic and military assistance for the role it has played in U.S. strategy.

Officially, we do not know the whereabouts of the so-called counterrevolutionaries, but our authorities will find them and expel them," Mr. Paz Barnica said. "Honduras wishes to live in harmony and peace with its neighbors and with the rest of the nations of the world.

■ Executives Threatened

An Indian rebel leader has threatened to execute 23 Sandinist prisoners of war if Nicaraguan troops try to liberate them by force, United Press International reported from Managua.

The Misura rebels, who include three Nicaraguan Indian groups, said they captured the soldiers in an attack Dec. 25, in which they seized the military base of Wasbapuli, 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of Managua in Zelaya province.

Steadman Fagoth, leader of the rebel organization, had offered exchange to release the POWs for 10 imprisoned Misquito Indians. He said over the clandestine guerrilla Radio Misquito on Wednesday that the army of the Sandinist government has "prepared an offensive of 700 soldiers with the intent of retaking the military base" of Wasbapuli.

Businesses shut down, some for nearly a week. People fill the streets, as always, but they do not race as purposefully as usual. If it is possible for crowds ever to be gentle, they become so in Tokyo with the new year.

This is not, most people would probably agree, the prettiest of capitals. Its architecture is functional, and the dominant color is ferocious gray.

For that reason, the contras will be expelled immediately."

He said that Honduras has almost 50,000 Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Guatemalan refugees.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

Jan. 4, 1985

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The Celebrity Architect Arrives

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — If 1984 will be remembered for anything, it will be as the year in which architects moved into full-blown celebrity. This phenomenon has been coming for a long time — Philip Johnson's visage has beamed out at us from the covers of various national magazines for five years now, and Michael Graves was commissioned to design a shopping bag for Bloomingdale's more than a year ago — but it seemed to move into higher gear than ever last year.

The evidence of all of this is partly in actual buildings, partly in attitude. There are more large-scale buildings by "name" architects filling the downtowns of major cities in the United States than ever before; at a meeting of the Urban Land Institute in Boston in October, an audience of 2,500 showed up to hear a panel of architects and real-estate developers proclaim the advantages of hiring a celebrated architect to design a commercial building. The very banks and insurance companies that a few years ago were refusing to finance buildings by well-known, "high-design" architects have now come to demand the very names they once rejected.

Some of this, of course, can be attributed to the altogether admirable higher level of design consciousness that has come to be in the last couple of years, and not to the mere pursuit of celebrity. And perhaps these two

things cannot be fully separated — maybe under the right conditions the pursuit of celebrity is, in itself, a factor that can raise the level of design quality.

That is the way we can describe what has happened to Richard Meier, the architect who has played a major role in the news all year. In April, Meier was named this year's winner of the Pritzker Prize, the \$100,000 award that has come to be thought of as the Nobel Prize equivalent in architecture, and has, in itself, done a fair amount to enhance the sense of the architect as celebrity.

And then in October, the J. Paul Getty Trust, which administers the \$2-billion endowment of the Getty Museum, named Meier the architect for the immense cultural complex it plans to build on a 740-acre (298-hectare) mountain-top site it owns in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles. The Getty project, which will involve a new museum and two related arts institutions, was perhaps the most coveted architectural commission in the world; Meier edged out two other internationally known architects, James Stirling and Fumihiko Maki, to win the job.

THE point here is not to say that the Getty was in search of a celebrity. Quite the opposite — the Getty conducted what may be the most serious, conscientious and complete search for an architect any institution has ever embarked on.

But this earnest quest, which created more

than its share of suspense in the architectural world, had the effect of focusing attention not on actual buildings or designs, but on individuals, and thus perhaps inadvertently, it enhanced the whole tendency to think of architects as cultural celebrities. Though Meier has had a wide reputation for years, he was not thought of before the Pritzker Prize and the Getty as a mainstream commercial architect; he was considered too serious, too intense, a designer for that. Now real estate developers are knocking on his door, too, and he is being mentioned as possible designer for the kind of projects he was never offered before.

So perhaps this is a case of the notion of architect as celebrity being all to the good — lots of media attention is bringing more work to an architect of recognized quality. Is it the same in the case of another major event this year, the announcement that the government of France had hired I.M. Pei to renovate and add to the Louvre?

Pei's scheme, announced in February, calls for the construction of a glass pyramid in the center of the main court of the Louvre to serve as a new entrance to the vast museum. It caused considerable controversy, and not surprisingly, it is a startling design, on balance, to this viewer, too abstract and purist an object to bring unity to that complex melange of classical buildings.

Though Pei's proposed reorganization of spaces within the Louvre was thoughtful,

and his belief that the Louvre should not be

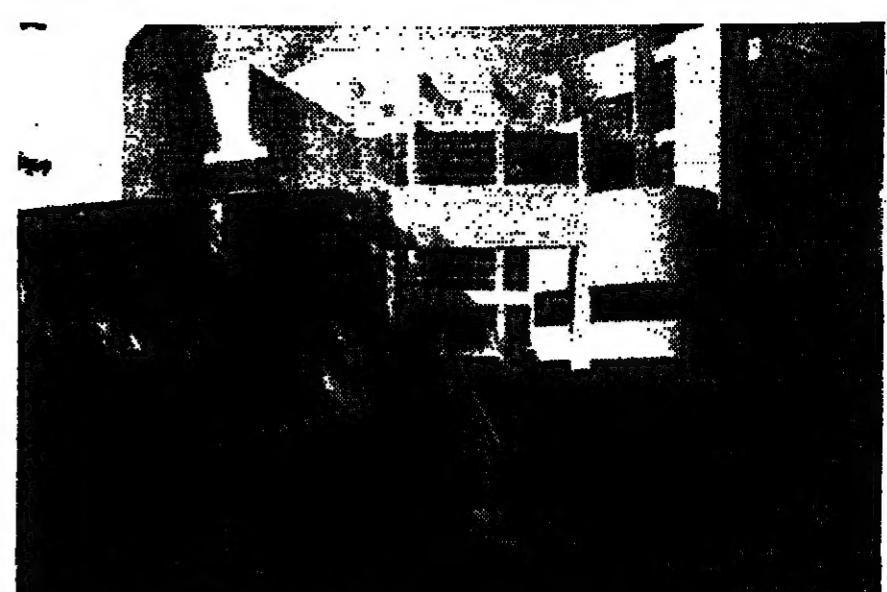
frozen in time is unquestionably correct, the glass pyramid still had an uncomfortable air to it, a sense of not belonging to the Louvre but of being imposed on it from without. It was hard not to think that the French government, aware of Pei's international celebrity as the architect of the wildly popular East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, hired him in the hope that he would be able to bring some of that success to Paris, whether or not it was well suited to the problem at hand.

Other events, too, seemed to center around the idea of celebrity. Donald Trump, the flamboyant builder who has become New York's best known real estate developer since William Zeckendorf Sr. — Trump's name is now a household word at least as well known as that of any of the architects he hires — not only asked Philip Johnson to design a building (a project that has since been abandoned), he filed two unusual lawsuits involving architects and architecture.

One was a libel suit against the architecture critic of the Chicago Tribune, Paul Gapp, for writing negatively about Trump's plan to build the world's tallest building on the East River, a scheme that Trump claimed had been "virtually torpedoed" by the negative review. Trump's plan was hardly far enough along to be destroyed by anybody, let alone an out-of-town critic; suing Gapp suggested that he, and all architecture critics, had more power — and thus more celebrity — than they really do. And of course the suit did much to increase Trump's own celebrity too.

The other lawsuit was less frivolous. It was against an architect, Philip Birnbaum, who had designed Trump Plaza, Trump's new apartment house on Third Avenue, and then proceeded to provide a similar design for a rival developer, Morton Olshan, who planned to build it across the street. Trump was able to get the architect and developer to agree, in an out-of-court settlement, to make significant cosmetic changes in their design to avoid absolute duplication. The legal precedent for architectural design is not clear, but the additional boost this gives to Trump's celebrity certainly is.

RATHER more directly connected to the growing desire to see architects as celebrities is the success of a new design company, Swid-Powell, which was set up to produce household objects by well-known architects. This year Swid-Powell's first collection came to the stores, and it



Richard Meier's High Museum of Art in Atlanta.

includes dinner plates by Robert Venturi, Robert A.M. Stern, Richard Meier, Stanley Tigerman, Laurinda Spear and Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, among others, as well as glassware and serving objects.

There is nothing wrong with any of this — in fact, it follows the increasing tendency of furniture manufacturers to offer tables, chairs, sofas and the like by celebrated architects. This year saw Gwathmey Siegel furniture from ICFF and a line of Robert Venturi furniture from Knoll, for example. There is plenty of historical precedent, since architects from H.H. Richardson and Stanford White to Frank Lloyd Wright have designed household objects and furniture, and contemporary architects have long craved a chance to do the same.

The challenge, however, is particularly difficult in the arena in which Swid-Powell is operating, for it is especially easy when producing small objects like plates and glassware to fall prey to the temptation to market anything that has the right name on it. The outlook here seems promising, since the first collection is generally strong, most notably in the plates of Gwathmey Siegel. And the Swid-Powell principals have had the good sense to say no to some designs by very famous names that were not up to par. Architects are not licensing companies, the way fashion designers have become — they are creators whose names, if they are to hold what meaning they have, must not be allowed to become labels.

For the real question underlying all of this

is not whether architecture has become a creature of fashion; it always has been to some extent, and it is surely so now. The question is at what point this tendency to pursue the fashionable compromises the integrity of the art that must, at bottom, be part of all great architecture. When we think in terms of actual designs, the lure of fashion has probably got the better of us, as it has when the lust for the new becomes the overpowering factor in a design judgment.

BUT none of this should blind us to some of the truly distinguished architecture being made now. The kind of architecture that best expresses the spirit of this time, the architecture that picks up bits and pieces of history and puts them, collage-like, into a new and complex whole, can yield masterworks. Though I have seen it only in photographs, I suspect that James Stirling's new museum in Stuttgart may have been the finest building to have opened this year. The LTV Tower in Dallas, by Richard Keating of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, among the best skyscrapers built in the United States this year, shows the possibility of thoughtful connection between the Modernist skyscraper tradition and the new romantic-Moderne impulse, as does the recent work of Kohn Pederson Fox, Cesar Pelli, Helmut Jahn and Michael Graves, whose Humana headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky, will be finished this spring.

© 1985 The New York Times

Cross section of I.M. Pei's Louvre plan.



Through 'Swan Lake's' Troubled Waters

by David Stevens

PARIS — Hardly any ballet in the repertory can challenge the indestructible popularity of "Swan Lake," not only for the atmosphere, color and variety of Tchaikovsky's score, but for the universal appeal of its tragic story of lovers destroyed by outside forces, however confused it may be in the telling.

Yet hardly any ballet of consequence has taken such a long time to achieve that popularity throughout the dance world, or has had its libretto so incessantly rewritten or otherwise tampered with, or its score so thoroughly cut, added to, shifted around and generally mutilated.

As a result, although almost every major production of "Swan Lake" traces its ancestry to the celebrated 1895 staging by Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov in St. Petersburg, no two productions are absolutely identical and some are downright eccentric as choreographers strive to clarify the story or give particular significance to the fairy tale.

Thus, Rudolf Nureyev's new choreography and mise en scene for the Paris Opéra has reopened the debate for the umpteenth time, with reactions ranging from qualified approval to outrage. It is Nureyev's second go at "Swan Lake" — he first did it 20 years ago for the Vienna State Opera — so he had plenty of time to think about it. But one of the particular problems in Paris is that it replaces one of the most important postwar productions of the work, one that has been in the Paris repertory for almost a quarter century and the only one up to now that the Opéra's ballet troupe has ever had.

"Swan Lake," the composer's first ballet, was commissioned from Tchaikovsky by the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow in 1875 and produced there in 1877 in choreography by one Julius Reisinger, the theater's ballet master, whose competence and imagination for the job at hand appear to have been slight or nonexistent. Furthermore the conductor had never before been confronted by a score that was so complicated. For a variety of reasons, in the course of performances about a third of Tchaikovsky's score was cut and replaced by the music of others. A revival in 1880 choreographed by Joseph Hansen, who succeeded Reisinger as ballet master, fared no better. In addition, the public was hardly used to ballets of such dramatic content, let alone to such an ambitious score. The result was no success, but not a disaster either, and the Moscow production ran until its sets disintegrated.

When Tchaikovsky died in 1893, only this production had been staged, and he died understandingly believing that the score was not a success.

BUT Petipa, at the Maryinsky in St. Petersburg, with the later successes of "Sleeping Beauty" and "Nutcracker" behind him, and prodded by Ivan Vsevolozhsky, director of the Imperial Theaters, proved otherwise. The composer's brother Modest was persuaded to revise the complicated original libretto. Some of the changes were helpful, or at least harmless. He eliminated Odette's wicked stepmother and protective grandfather, and correspondingly strengthened the role of the evil genius, Rothbart. However he also changed the tragic ending, in which Odette and Prince Siegfried are engulfed by the overflowing waters of the lake, into a romantic apotheosis.

Furthermore, the original order of Tchaikovsky's score was not respected, radical cuts were made and other music by Tchai-

kovsky was introduced, the chief villain of this being the composer-conductor Riccardo Drigo.

No matter, Petipa laid out the broad lines of the staging and entrusted the choreography of Acts 2 and 4, the "white" acts, to his assistant Ivanov, while doing himself Acts 1 and 3, with their national and character dances. The production was launched on its road to overwhelming popularity, and Ivanov's Act 2 in particular has almost achieved the status of an untouchable masterpiece, one that has a life of its own in companies who lack the desire or the resources to produce the full work.

But the road to worldwide popularity was not smooth. Diaghilev sought to introduce "Swan Lake" to the western Europe in his 1911 London season, in a version that eliminated Act 1 and compressed the remainder into two acts. But he was a victim of his own success in introducing modern works and the "new art" of Mikhail Fokine, and this revival was seen as uninteresting and the work as old-fashioned, even though Nijinsky danced the prince in three performances. Diaghilev, no slouch at judging public taste, was in this case only a few decades in advance of the post-World War II wave of enthusiasm for the Romantic ballet repertory.

It was not until 1934 that the first complete production of the Petipa-Ivanov version was given in the West, mounted for the Vic-Wells Ballet in London by Nicholas Sergeyev, a former ballet master of the Maryinsky who fled Russia during the Revolution and whose annotated choreographies. This was the basis for all the later productions by the Sadler's Wells company, today's Royal Ballet, as well as by numerous other companies in the West.

Despite the fact that the Paris Opéra Ballet is one of companies in the world best

endowed to handle major works with large supporting forces, it was not until 1960 that "Swan Lake" entered its repertory.

In 1953, Vladimir Bourmeister, ballet master of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater in Moscow, staged an important revival of the work, significant in that it was the first to return to the original order of Tchaikovsky's score and in the special attention that Bourmeister — who was, after all, flying under Stanislavsky's flag — gave to the dramatic content. He retained the Ivanov Act 2, however, and he was in no position to return to the original tragic ending. With the advent of socialist realism and the requirement for "positive" heroes, Soviet endings to "Swan Lake" have been happy ones, sometimes with Siegfried defeating Rothbart in hand-to-hand combat.

When the Bourmeister production toured

in the West in 1956 it created a considerable stir, one result being that he repeated the production for the Paris Opéra. This version

— revived frequently in different Paris sites,

such as the courtyard of the Louvre, and with changes of décor — has been the Paris production until Nureyev introduced his new version last month.

Nureyev's version, *d'après* Petipa and Ivanov, is of considerable interest, eclectic and with touches of originality. His overall concept is to treat the story from beginning to end as the prince's dream. As in Vienna 20 years ago, this prince is a dreamer — in no mood to assume the responsibilities or leadership, let alone marriage.

As added opening scenes show a young woman being spirited away by the evil Rothbart.

The prince is awakened by his rather

sinister looking tutor to join his friends, and in the dream the tutor is transformed into

Rothbart — and danced by the same dancer.

The role of Rothbart is further enhanced by a vigorous virtuosic variation introduced into the middle of the Black Swan pas de deux in Act 3.

Nureyev also greatly enhances the role of traditional mime in the middle two acts, although the opening act has become largely a succession of seemingly unmotivated dances.

The most welcome change is a return to a semblance of a tragic ending. Dream or no dream, this version is a metaphor for an impossible love. There is no overflowing of the lake, but Rothbart again sweeps up Odette — as in the opening scene — and they rise beyond the reach of the prince, who collapses.

This new "Swan Lake" has solid assets in the sets of Ezio Frigerio and the costumes of the French Squarciafino. Frigerio has devised a vast, square-cornered space in Victorian Gothic style with a back wall that slides apart to reveal watery scenes that vaguely evoke Monet, while Squarciafino has created Italian Renaissance costumes in subdued hues. Despite the mixture of styles — after all, one can do anything in a dream — the result is harmonious and appealing.

Finally, the return of "Swan Lake" to the company's repertory is welcome for the health of the company. The double role of Odette-Odile is one of the most testing in the repertory, the Paris troupe has a lot of young ballerinas who can only benefit from coming to grips with it. In the first casts, Elisabeth Platel and Claude de Vuipian displayed solid technique, but not yet a great deal of character, and much the same could be said for the attractive prince of Charles Jude. Patrice Bart made the most of his double role as the tutor and Rothbart, giving a brilliant account of his new, close-to-the-ground Act 3 variation.

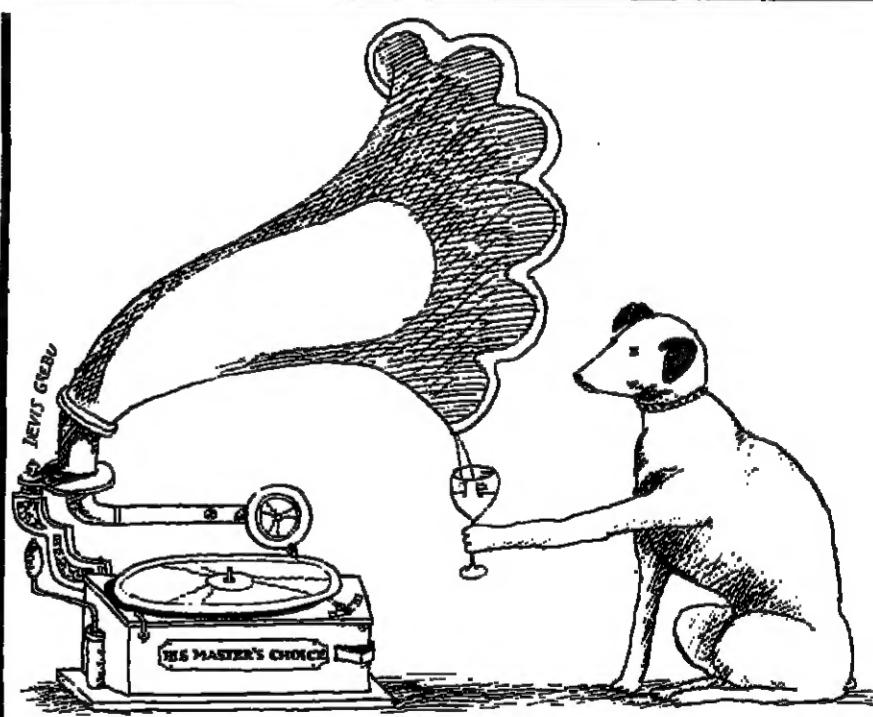


Illustration by Deva Gribu

It's Lift-Off Time For Digital Sound

by Hans Fantel

NEW YORK — In the history of the phonograph, last year is likely to be remembered as a watershed separating two eras of recorded sound: analog and digital.

Not that digital sound dates from 1984. Its invention, in fact, was not a single flash of anyone's inspiration but an accretion dating back to Napoleonic times when a French nobleman, Baron Augustin Cauchy, laid the mathematical foundations that were later elaborated by Dr. Claude Shannon of Bell Laboratories into the theory basic to digital encoding. But 1984 unquestionably is the year in which digital sound came into its own as a force in the market.

At the year's beginning, the technical merits of digital sound were no longer in doubt; yet, whether the new format would find the public acceptance to assure its commercial health was still uncertain. Now that question has been resoundingly resolved, and digital sound — as embodied in the Compact Disk — is clearly destined to be the standard of the future. Next to the introduction of electricity into the process of sound recording in 1925, this is the most far-reaching technical shift in more than a century of phonography.

To appreciate the nature of this shift in its intellectual and technical aspects, one must turn to the ideas of Thomas S. Kuhn, the eminent historian of science. Kuhn points out that different precepts about nature predominate at different historical periods and shape the scientific imagination as well as the technology that grows from it. The current changes in methods of sound recording illustrate this strikingly.

When Thomas Edison conceived the idea of sound recording in 1877, the prevailing imagery of invention was mechanical, conditioned by the machines that had transformed life during the Industrial Revolution. Accordingly, it took shape as a purely mechanical contraption, wiggling in analog motion to the musical sound waves, dependent on needle and horn. There was, in consequence,

a kind of harmonious coherence between Edison's inventive mind, the mental cast of his surrounding culture and the character of his product.

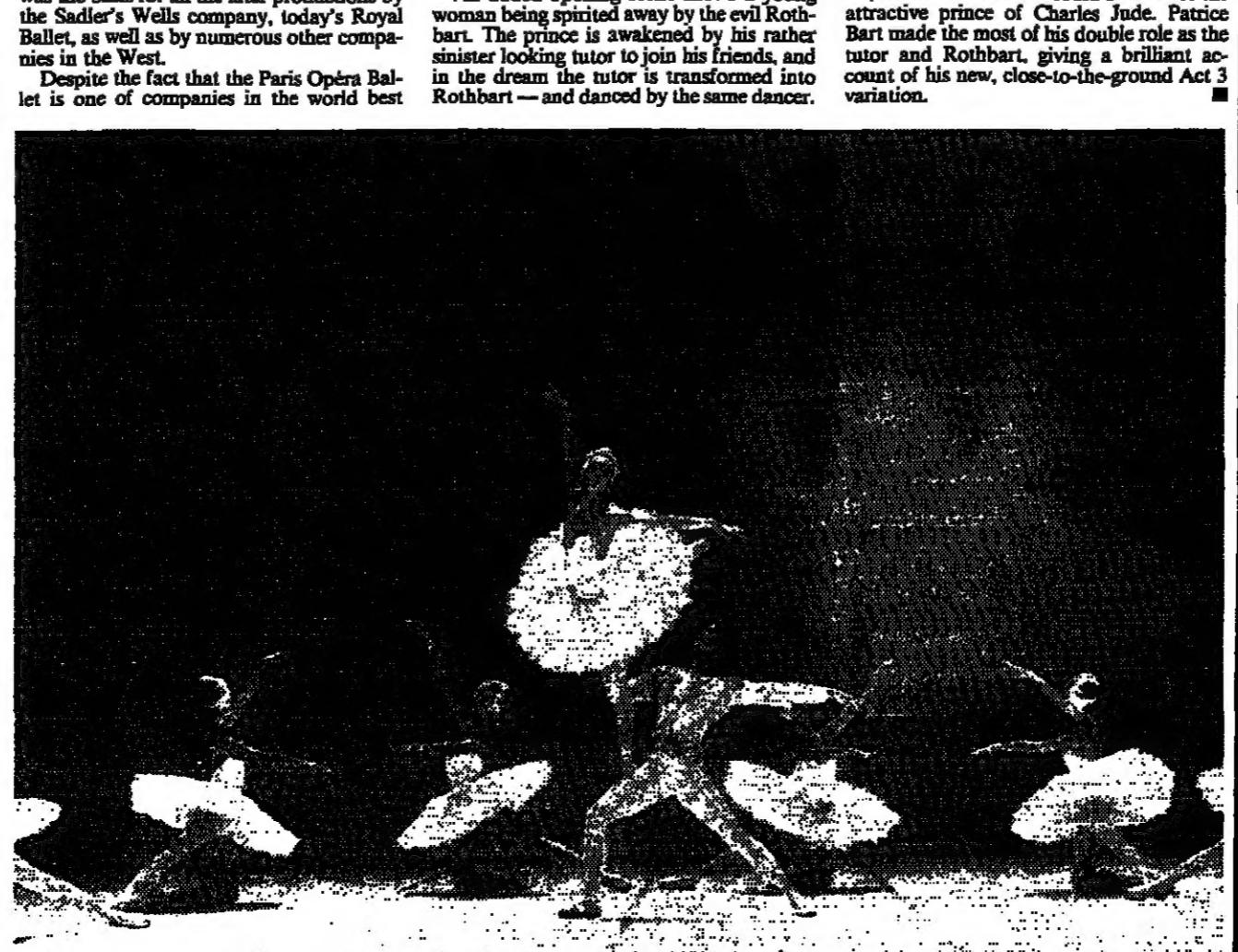
By the late 20th century, the dominant mode of scientific and technical thought had changed. Physical reality was no longer perceived in terms of classical mechanics as a continuous exchange of forces. Physical reality was seen in terms of quanta that shape the universe through the action of discontinuous packets. As a conceptual mode and style of thought, this relates also to the computer's way of dealing with data — chopping all forms of information into binary bits. Since the digital phonograph deals with music in the form of computerized bits, it brings the method of sound recording in line with the prevalent technological and intellectual climate. One might say that the digital phonograph restores the original harmonious coherence between the instrument and its era.

But in a trading civilization, ideas are proved not only in the laboratory but also in the market. It is in this respect that 1984 has placed history's stamp of confirmation on the idea of digital sound. Final figures are not yet in, but it is evident that sales of digital record players have spurred in the closing months of last year.

ONE reason for this sharply accelerated growth curve is a kind of digital population explosion. Almost everyone who hears a good digital sound system is so enraptured by its superior sonics that he wants to share his enthusiasm with musically minded friends. Thus, public awareness spreads in geometric progression — something like the multiplication of rabbits.

Victor Hugo is to blame, among other things, for the old saw about nothing being more powerful than an idea whose time has come. It's not really a provable statement, but as a case in point one might cite the digital phonograph in 1984.

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Elisabeth Platel and Charles Jude in Nureyev's Paris "Swan Lake."

NYSE Most Actives									
Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	1195.34	1202.92	1185.18	+1.65	1199.82	1.25	1202.92	1199.82	+1.25
Composite	524.45	525.00	523.50	+0.05	525.00	0.05	525.00	524.45	-0.55
Transport.	59.95	60.41	59.43	+0.53	60.41	0.53	60.41	59.95	-0.48
Utilities	51.27	51.57	51.17	+0.37	51.57	0.37	51.57	51.27	-0.30
Finance	44.84	45.00	44.84	+0.16	45.00	0.16	45.00	44.84	-0.16
NYSE Diaries									
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	251	251	249	249	+1	251	249	249	+1
Decided	483	483	479	479	+1	483	479	479	+1
Unchanged	457	457	457	457	+1	457	457	457	+1
Total Issues	2023	2023	1970	1970	+53	2023	1970	1970	+53
New Highs	17	17	17	17	+1	17	17	17	+1
New Lows	46	46	46	46	+1	46	46	46	+1
Volume up	2,337,300	2,337,300	2,337,300	2,337,300	+1	2,337,300	2,337,300	2,337,300	+1
Volume down	4,657,270	4,657,270	4,657,270	4,657,270	+1	4,657,270	4,657,270	4,657,270	+1

NYSE Index										
Composite										
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.	
1195.34	1202.92	1185.18	+1.65	1199.82	1.25	1202.92	1199.82	+1.25	1199.82	
Transport.	59.95	60.41	59.43	+0.53	60.41	0.53	60.41	59.95	-0.48	59.95
Utilities	51.27	51.57	51.17	+0.37	51.57	0.37	51.57	51.27	-0.30	51.27
Finance	44.84	45.00	44.84	+0.16	45.00	0.16	45.00	44.84	-0.16	44.84
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.										
Buy Sales	"\$171									
Prev. 4 P.M.	140,718	140,718	140,718	140,718	+1	140,718	140,718	140,718	+1	
Dec. 31	140,718	140,718	140,718	140,718	+1	140,718	140,718	140,718	+1	
Dec. 29	127,750	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	
Dec. 28	127,750	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	
Dec. 29	127,750	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	127,750	127,750	127,750	+1	
Thursdays Closing										
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Trane	552.03	551.55	550.60	+0.55	550.60	0.55	550.60	552.03	-0.43	552.03
Comps	495.93	495.41	495.41	+0.52	495.41	0.52	495.41	495.93	-0.52	495.93
Finance	44.84	45.00	44.84	+0.16	45.00	0.16	45.00	44.84	-0.16	44.84

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced									
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
283	284	284	284	284	+1	284	284	284	+1
282	283	283	283	283	+1	283	283	283	+1
281	282	282	282	282	+1	282	282	282	+1
280	281	281	281	281	+1	281	281	281	+1
279	280	280	280	280	+1	280	280	280	+1
278	279	279	279	279	+1	279	279	279	+1
277	278	278	278	278	+1	278	278	278	+1
276	277	277	277	277	+1	277	277	277	+1
275	276	276	276	276	+1	276	276	276	+1
274	275	275	275	275	+1	275	275	275	+1
273	274	274	274	274	+1	274	274	274	+1
272	273	273	273	273	+1	273	273	273	+1
271	272	272	272	272	+1	272	272	272	+1
270	271	271	271	271	+1	271	271	271	+1
269	270	270	270	270	+1	270	270	270	+1
268	269	269	269	269	+1	269	269	269	+1
267	268	268	268	268	+1	268	268	268	+1
266	267	267	267	267	+1	267	267	267	+1
265	266	266	266	266	+1	266	266	266	+1
264	265	265	265	265	+1	265	265	265	+1
263	264	264	264	264	+1	264	264	264	+1
262	263	263	263	263	+1	263	263	263	+1
261	262	262	262	262	+1	262	262	262	+1
260	261	261	261	261	+1	261	261	261	+1
259	260	260	260	260	+1	260	260	260	+1
258	259	259	259	259	+1	259	259	259	+1
257	258	258	258	258	+1	258	258	258	+1
256	257	257	257	257	+1	257	257	257	+1
255	256	256	256	256	+1	256	256	256	+1
254	255	255	255	255	+1	255	255	255	+1
253	254	254	254	254	+1	254	254	254	+1
252	253	253	253	253	+1	253	253	253	+1
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250	251	251	251	251	+1	251	251	251	+1
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248	249	249	249	249	+1	249	249	249	+1
247	248	248	248	248	+1	248	248	248	+1
246	247	247	247	247	+1	247	247	247	+1
245	246	246	246	246	+1	246	246	246	+1
244	245	245	245	245</					

Is Trip to U.S.
Feudalism?
His Visit Is Like
to Ancient Emperors

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TECHNOLOGY

Industry Hopes to Perfect Car That Listens to Driver

By MARSHALL SCHUON

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The talking car has been around for five years now, since Nissan's Maxima started jabbering about doors ajar, low fuel and lights left on. Today, though, a more complex technology is on the horizon, and it centers on an automobile that listens as well as talks.

Drivers of the late 1980s and early 1990s will converse with what now would be considered super vehicles, according to experts in the field. The idea is not as silly as it might seem, they say, because voice command will promote safety by allowing a driver to keep eyes on the road and hands on the wheel.

Prototypes perform only simple functions, such as starting the engine and turning on the lights and windshield wipers. But the end product is expected to be a car that can be told to tune its radio, alter its interior climate and dial its cellular telephone, as well as respond to questions about engine condition, fuel economy and the driver's trip in general.

Renault is one of the manufacturers heavily involved in research on what has come to be called automotive dialogue. Daniel Dubus, chief engineer in the company's Scientific and Technical Affairs Division, said studies over the next year will provide management with sufficient information so a decision can be made on marketing cars that hear and interpret human speech.

Thus far, he said, the research has proved the feasibility of the concept — and turned up some problems as well. The difficulties are the same as those that have plagued other electronic engineers, including those at the Ford Motor Co., which also is investigating the idea's possibilities.

INITIALLY, Renault's work centered on voice control of secondary functions, such as wipers, turn signals and power windows. Part of the research also centered on the sort of information that drivers would want from the car and on how much they would be willing to pay for it, Mr. Dubus said.

At its heart, the system has a central computer and voice-recognition components, and its basic version works well in most sorts of traffic and noise situations. For Renault, word recognition was 95 percent, according to Mr. Dubus, with the car failing to comprehend about 4 percent of what was said to it, and misinterpreting 1 percent.

A computer interprets speech by converting the sound waves to electrical impulses, then translating them into digital form and comparing the combination of digits with a "template" that tells the computer what is meant. The chief difficulty is the wide variation in the way words are said — the inflection, the speed, the accent — and in separating one word from another.

Two forms of the system exist, the speaker-dependent version, in which the computer is trained to recognize a specific person's voice, and the speaker-independent system, which responds to words spoken by any voice at all. The latter is much more complex and less successful, requiring far more computer memory to sort out even a small vocabulary.

The strides in compressing the size of computers while increasing their power are what have made speech recognition in automobiles possible, but the state of the art still is such that speaker-dependent systems are more practical at present. As a specific voice is programmed, the computer learns the frequency

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 3, excluding fees.

Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Denmark	8.257	4.105	112.70	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Germany	2.024	1.0000	20.025	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
France	2.1442	3.435	22.075	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
London (D)	1.151	—	3.635	11.015	2.203.10	0.9798	72.745	3.0723
Milan	1.947.20	2.329.40	61.77	20.07	845.91	30.734	474.35	29.225
New York (C)	—	1.1512	1.3155	9.6575	1.041.00	3.259	63.10	2.6155
Paris	9.6713	11.17	3.0605	4.9774	2.7165	15.288	3.705	3.0595
Tokyo	2.6228	2.0152	22.695	27.005	0.7344	73.23	4.13	1.0384
Zurich	2.6228	2.0152	22.695	27.005	0.7344	73.23	4.13	1.0384
1 ECU	0.7714	0.6144	2.2294	4.2223	1.348.52	2.514	44.644	1.8428
1 SDR	0.7725	0.6149	2.2294	4.2223	1.348.52	2.514	44.644	1.8428

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Arrears needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000.

U.S. (d) London; (e) New York; (f) Paris; (g) Tokyo; (h) Zurich; (i) Paris; (j) London; (k) Paris; (l) Paris; (m) Paris; (n) Paris; (o) Paris; (p) Paris; (q) Paris; (r) Paris; (s) Paris; (t) Paris; (u) Paris; (v) Paris; (w) Paris; (x) Paris; (y) Paris; (z) Paris.

Interest Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 3, excluding fees.

Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Denmark	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Austria	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Austrian schilling	2.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Belgium	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Belgium franc	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Canada	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
France	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Germany	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Italy	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Japan	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Switzerland	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
United Kingdom	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
United States	1.2223	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Arrears needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000.

U.S. (d) London; (e) New York; (f) Paris; (g) Tokyo; (h) Zurich; (i) Paris; (j) London; (k) Paris; (l) Paris; (m) Paris; (n) Paris; (o) Paris; (p) Paris; (q) Paris; (r) Paris; (s) Paris; (t) Paris; (u) Paris; (v) Paris; (w) Paris; (x) Paris; (y) Paris; (z) Paris.

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Interest Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 3, excluding fees.

Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Denmark	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
Germany	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
France	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
UK	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
Italy	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
Japan	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
Switzerland	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
United States	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Arrears needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000.

U.S. (d) London; (e) New York; (f) Paris; (g) Tokyo; (h) Zurich; (i) Paris; (j) London; (k) Paris; (l) Paris; (m) Paris; (n) Paris; (o) Paris; (p) Paris; (q) Paris; (r) Paris; (s) Paris; (t) Paris; (u) Paris; (v) Paris; (w) Paris; (x) Paris; (y) Paris; (z) Paris.

Source: Reuters.

Asian Dollar Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 3, excluding fees.

Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Denmark	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	10 - 10%	10 - 10%	9.9%	7.7%
Germany	5.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.				

Reagan Fights the Calendar

By David S. Broder

WHAT'S THE big difference between the first month of the year and the last month? There's one, and it's the president's. In the first month, he has to make his case to Congress; in the last month, he can just sign off. The second month is the most difficult, the third is the easiest, the fourth is the most difficult again, and so on.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Big Retailers In U.S. Post Mixed Sales

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers on Thursday reported mixed December sales, and industry analysts said the results for the stores' most critical month were generally disappointing.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said its sales for the five weeks ended Dec. 29 rose 4.7 percent over the level of a year earlier.

K mart Corp. said sales for stores open more than a year spurred 12.4 percent. The No. 2 retailer in the United States promoted its merchandise very aggressively throughout the season.

J.C. Penney Co. ranked third, said sales increased 6.8 percent.

"The sales overall were below expectations. In contrast to the double-digit gains that many retailers expected, retailers fell short and reported only modest increases," said Jeffrey Fenner, a retail analyst with the investment firm Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

David Taylor, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said: "It was a very mixed bag. It looked like K mart had a strong growth. A lot of the general merchandising chains like Sears, Penney and Woolworth did not well."

Jeffrey Edelman, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said: "Because of the way the calendar fell, the final two weeks were very strong, helping to bail out the month. Nevertheless it wasn't enough."

The Christmas selling season had one more weekend this year than last.

"It would have been a lot worse had the stores not been promoting as aggressively as they were," Mr. Edelman said.

But those very promotions that retailers used to attract shoppers are going to hurt their profits, the analysis have been warning.

"It will not be the best Christmas as far as profits are concerned. If we're to make a compilation of all the retailers reporting, I would suspect their fourth-quarter profits will decline about 5 percent from last year," Mr. Edelman said.

The Christmas selling season is crucial to the retailers because it accounts for about a half of their annual profit and about a third of their sales.

Most of the retailers operate on a fiscal year that begins in February so that the Christmas and post-holiday sales can be counted in the year's results.

Western Union Lenders Defer Interest, Agree to New Loan

The Associated Press

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, New Jersey — Western Union Corp. officials have announced that 31 lending banks have agreed to defer about \$15 million in interest payments on loans and have made an additional loan of \$12 million to the company's principal subsidiary, Western Union Telegraph Co.

The company said Wednesday that the actions complete the first phase of a restructuring of its bank debt outstanding, which exceeds \$300 million.

But they said additional measures are needed to help the company out of its financial difficulties.

The new loan is guaranteed by the corporation and the guarantee, as well as the corporation's existing

debt to the banks, are secured by a lien on the corporation's assets.

The loan is due March 28 while the deferred interest is due April 1, officials said.

Western Union also said it has agreed to issue immediately to the banks warrants to buy 500,000 shares of common stock of the corporation, and under certain circumstances, warrants to buy an extra 250,000 shares in April.

The warrants can be exercised within 10 years of their dates of issuance and at per-share prices equal to 90 percent of the average of the daily closing prices of the common stock for specified measuring periods.

"We are pleased that we have been able to complete this critical

first step," said Robert W. Leventhal, Western Union's newly elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer. "The loan consummated today helps the corporation meet its immediate cash needs."

But he said the company is continuing negotiations with its lenders to provide additional financing needed to meet remaining cash requirements for the first quarter of this year.

Word of the new loan and deferred interest payment agreement followed weeks of grim news for the 144-year-old company.

Late in November and last month, the company announced the cancellation of a \$100-million line of bank credit, the skipping of

a quarterly dividend for the first time in 35 years, a third-quarter net loss of \$15.5 million, and a request for pay cuts from its two unions.

Union members were to finish voting by the end of the week on an agreement calling for pay reductions reported to be about 10 percent.

The present three-year contract ends in July.

Western Union's stock plunged from a low of \$8.12 a share in 1984, from a per-share high of \$39.75.

In trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Western Union stock closed at \$8.50, no change over Wednesday's close.

The company had announced its loan agreement after trading ended for the day Wednesday.

Western Union spokesman Warren R. Bechtel said that if the company won the wage concessions and additional financing arrangements from the banks it would be in "an improved position."

Mr. Bechtel said the \$15 million in interest payments and \$12-million loan would be used for a range of purposes.

He declined to comment on why the company was able to win the financial arrangements just weeks after the \$100-million credit line was canceled.

Financial analysts have suggested that Western Union's problems stem from a combination of bad luck, poor management, and a fast-changing, highly competitive telecommunications industry.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Japan Bank Appoints Manager

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Japan International Bank Ltd. has appointed a new general manager and three new board members.

The London-based consortium bank has named Yukio Okumura director and general manager. He had been deputy general manager of the international finance division of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. in London.

He succeeds Katsuyshi Naito, who will return to Sumitomo Bank Ltd. in Tokyo after three years in London.

Named to the bank's board were Hiroshi Kanou from Sumitomo Bank, Teru Inukai from Tokai Bank, and Yujiro Oshima from Daiwa Securities. They succeed Hiroshi Takatori of Tokai Bank, Shogo Motoi of Mitsubishi Bank and Hiroo Watame of Yamachi Securities, all of whom are taking up new posts within their parent companies.

Japan International Bank is owned by Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokai Bank Ltd., Fuji Bank Ltd., Yamachi Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co.

Bank of America Names Its Manager for Norway

Bank of America said it has appointed Nikolai Hamilton from as its country manager for Norway. Mr. From, who will be based in London, succeeds Morten Aass, who left the bank.

Mr. From had been based in Bank of America's Paris office, where he was in charge of the specialized industries group. Before that, he was based in the San Francisco-based bank's shipping group in the London branch.

Employment levels at the three plants will remain virtually unchanged after the new equipment is installed, a Chrysler spokesman said.

The plants produce body panels, hood and trunk lids, roofs and doors.

Plans call for new machinery such as presses, quick die-set equipment and synchronized press lines that provide completely automated operation," the company said in a statement.

Chrysler also will outfit older machines with devices that will automate them, and robots will be used to move materials, the spokesman said.

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Qantas Airways Ltd. said Ron J. Yates, formerly deputy chief executive, has been appointed chief executive officer. He fills a vacancy created by the death of Keith Hamilton.

Hanson Trust PLC, a British industrial group, has appointed Hugh Ashton as an executive director. Mr. Ashton, 55 years old, is involved in engineering and contracting.

Schaefer Elected Caterpillar Chief

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Caterpillar Tractor Co. has elected George A. Schaefer, vice chairman, to succeed Lee L. Morgan as chairman.

Mr. Schaefer, 56, joined Caterpillar in 1951, and moved up through the company's finance and accounting staffs in 1976,

he was named a vice president in charge of the company's financial and data processing operations, and became an executive vice president in 1981.

Mr. Schaefer was named a director of Caterpillar in 1983, and vice chairman last August. He will take over as chairman on Feb. 1, after Mr. Morgan retires. Mr. Morgan will remain on the company's board, Caterpillar said.

leaving the London-based merchant bank of J. Henry Schroder Waggon & Co., where he has been a director for 15 years. In 1983, he advised Hanson on its \$280-million (\$322-million) takeover of UDS Group PLC, a British retailer.

Allegheny International Inc., the Pittsburgh-based maker of consumer products and high-technology industrial specialties, has named John Blodidge and Tony McCann vice presidents. Mr. Blodidge will continue to serve as president and managing director of Allegheny's Wilkinson Sword Consumer Products Group and Mr. McCann as president and managing director of its Sunbeam International Group. They are based near London.

Phelps Dodge Corp., the New York-based copper producer and maker of copper and alloy products, has appointed Patrick J. Ryan a senior vice president. He assumes responsibility for the company's foreign mining operations as well as its small mines division and exploration and energy activities, both domestic and foreign. He had been based in South Africa, where he had served as managing director of Phelps Dodge Mining Ltd., a unit.

Trans-Arabian Investment Bank of Bahrain has appointed David C. Capita a director. He joined the bank in 1980 and is a senior vice president responsible for the Gulf division. Also, the bank has promoted Mohamed Saeed Al Haik to manager in the Gulf division.

BICC PLC said Sir William Barlow has become its chairman and chief executive on Jan. 1, following the retirement of Lord Penmarch. Sir William had been deputy chairman and chief executive of BICC since July 1, 1984. BICC is a British maker of cables and wire and is involved in engineering and contracting.

Parent Firm To Sell Off Bumble Bee

By Bill Ritter
Los Angeles Times Service

CASTLE & COOKE Inc., in its continuing effort to divest itself of its fish-packing operations, says that it has agreed to sell its Bumble Bee Seafoods division to a group of investors led by Bumble Bee management.

The agreement, announced Wednesday, is a leveraged buyout, with management of Bumble Bee borrowing a \$40-million down payment against its existing inventory and paying the balance, which was not disclosed, from profits over the next five years. The total value of the agreement has been estimated at \$40 million to \$60 million.

Details about such a buyout were first disclosed last June.

Completion of the transaction will leave Castle & Cooke with only one fish-packing plant, Hawaiian Tuna Packers in Honolulu, which markets tuna under the Coral label.

Bumble Bee management, which outbid two other suitors, also is negotiating to buy that plant, according to Vice President Ernest W. Peterson, a member of the group buying the division. Others in the group are President Patrick W. Rose and two other vice presidents, James T. McCarthy and H. Kenneth Branson.

Bumble Bee, with annual sales of about \$200 million and 1,500 workers worldwide, also has canneries in Puerto Rico and Ecuador. It is based in San Diego.

Castle & Cooke, whose major product line is Dole, has been disposing of its fish canneries and seafood packing plants since mid-1982.

Rules Eased on Some U.S. Accounts

By Tom Furlong
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — About much fanfare, many U.S. banks and savings and loan companies have begun offering small depositors the opportunity for higher interest rates on savings and checking accounts.

A new banking guideline that went into effect on Wednesday stipulates that depositors with relatively small accounts now need maintain a balance of only \$1,000 in order to receive market rates of interest on money-market accounts, down from 7 to \$1 days and so-called "Super Now."

The new guideline is optional, checking accounts, which offer features such as interest and revolving credit. The minimum has been \$2,500.

The rule change is the latest development in the gradual deregulation of the banking industry.

On Jan. 1, 1986, even the \$1,000 minimum balance will be eliminated.

Previously, savers unable to maintain the \$2,500 minimum could earn an interest rate of 3.5 percent on their passbook accounts, well below the prevailing bank money-market rate of 7.7 to 8.7 percent.

The new guideline is optional,

however, and industry surveys indicate that many large financial institutions are keeping at least some of the \$2,500 minimum. As a result, savers seeking higher rates will be facing a wide range of choices that will vary both by institution and by account.

In California, for example, Bank of America has lowered the minimum to \$1,000 on its Super Now account, but is keeping the \$2,500 minimum on its money-market account.

Money-market accounts are savings accounts with limited check-writing privileges, while Super Now accounts generally offer unlimited check writing.

Outside of California, according to Bank Rate Monitor, a Miami-based newsletter, 21 financial institutions surveyed last week had indicated that they would lower the minimum on their money-market accounts, while 20 had said they would not.

However, the survey showed that 15 institutions had said they would drop the minimums on the Super Now accounts, while 26 said they would not.

Though the reduced minimums are a boon for savers, they pose both advantages and problems for lenders, industry officials say.

The new plans should attract new funds from small savers, but they also should increase the cost of money because some new accounts will come from the 5.5-percent passbook accounts. An estimated \$250 billion to \$300 billion remains in these low-yielding accounts at U.S. banks and savings and loan organizations.

As a result, only a handful of financial institutions around the country are actively promoting the new accounts, said Gail Liberman, editor of the Bank Rate Monitor.

West German Production Held Steady in November

Reuters

BONN — West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, was unchanged in November after a revised 3.6-percent rise in October, the Economic Ministry said.

The ministry had originally put the October rise at 2.3 percent.

The production index, whose 100 base in 1980, was unchanged from 101.8 in October. In September it stood at 98.3.

The provisional November figure is 3.8-percent higher than in the

preceding month, the ministry said.

Capital goods output in October-November surged forward 11.1 percent compared with the corresponding 1983 period, while the construction sector fell 1.6 percent compared with October.

The basic economic trend was best illustrated by comparing October-November with August-September, when a 6-percent overall expansion occurred, the ministry said.

Capital goods output in October-November surged forward 11.1 percent compared with the corresponding 1983 period, while the construction sector fell 1.6 percent compared with October.

Commonwealth of the Bahamas in the Supreme Court Equity Side

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IN THE MATTER OF BANCO AMBROSIANO OVERSEAS LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND

Rule 68 of The Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1

BRIEFS

Corruption Trial
in a West German
Court has been suspended
and Thursday.
Flick industrial
and Hans Flick
and Mr. von Braun
sharpened in Germany
against Mr. Flick
and his son, Hans
Flick, in Germany.
The trial began in
February and was
reopened in October.
Flick's son, Hans
Flick, has been
convicted of corruption
and sentenced to
imprisonment.

Khmer Rebels
are continuing their
veteranized
neighbors.
The rebels
were killed and
wounded, including
one from the
border.

on Road Opening

and Chinese
police were
higher than
the rebels.

in Manager

and Chinese
police were
higher than
the rebels.

Aid for Africa

and Chinese
police were
higher than
the rebels.

K. on Inquiry

and Chinese
police were
higher than
the rebels.

wing. NBC

and Chinese
police were
higher than
the rebels.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Wayne, 101 E Victoria, Some Borbo.
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visa, good references. Tel: 02-58 4700

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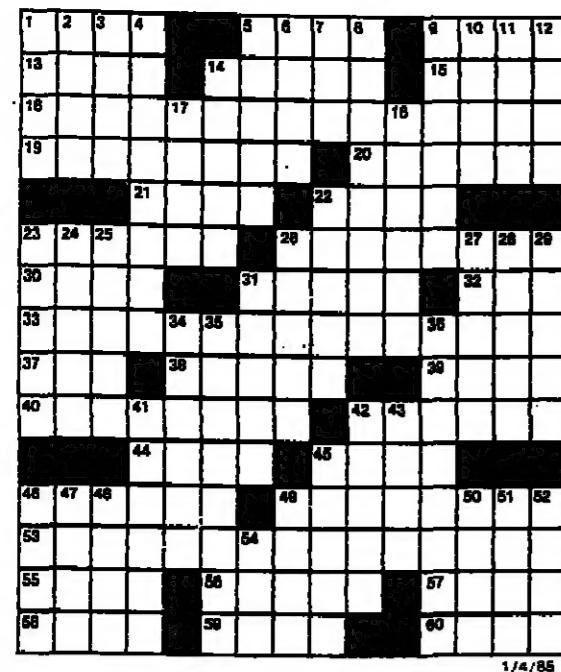
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Now arrange the circled letters to
form the secret answer, as sug-
gested by the above cartoon.Print answer here: A -

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FISHY GOUGE SUGARY BELFY

Answer: Figures don't lie—but liars do this—

FIGURE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy, FRANKFURT: Snowy, cloudy, 40°-42°; LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; MEXICO CITY: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; MUNICH: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; MANILA: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; SEOUL: Foggy, Temp. 38°-40°; SYDNEY: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; SINGAPORE: Cloudy, Temp. 38°-40°; TOKYO: Foggy, Temp. 38°-40°.

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\$360 3216 32 +1s

\$380 3416 34 +1s

\$400 3616 36 +1s

\$420 3816 38 +1s

\$440 4016 40 +1s

\$460 4216 42 +1s

\$480 4416 44 +1s

\$500 4616 46 +1s

\$520 4816 48 +1s

\$540 5016 50 +1s

\$560 5216 52 +1s

\$580 5416 54 +1s

\$600 5616 56 +1s

\$620 5816 58 +1s

\$640 6016 60 +1s

\$660 6216 62 +1s

\$680 6416 64 +1s

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BRIEFS

Corruption Trial

A German industrial engineer, Mr. von Rausch, has been charged with corruption in connection with the 1978 tax evasion trial. He had been standing trial. He had been found guilty and was sentenced to prison and tax evasion.

Khmer Rebels

The Cambodian government has announced that it will begin next week.

It is intended to prevent

the Khmer Rouge from

crossing the border into Thailand.

It is expected that the

Khmer Rouge will be

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SPORTS

Brigham Young Tops Final College Football Polls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Moments after the Washington Huskies beat Oklahoma, 28-17, in Tuesday night's Orange Bowl, Coach Don James enjoyed a victory ride to midfield on the shoulders of his players. But late Wednesday afternoon, he came back to earth when the final 1984 Associated Press and United Press International college football polls were announced.

Said BYU Coach LaVell Edwards, preparing for the East-West Shrine Game in Palo Alto, California: "The last month has been very draining and hectic. I know the polls are not an exact science — they never have been — but we're happy to be No. 1."

Brigham Young, which has won 24 straight games since losing its 1983 opener to Baylor, also finished first in voting by the Football

"There is disappointment that we didn't win the championship," James said. "But I won't go out and jump off the damn roof.... This team can put up two fingers if they have to. We won't get championship rings this year, but we always have a lot to remember and a lot to be proud of."

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Writers Association of America and by the National Football Foundation. The writers' poll placed Washington, Florida and Boston and Nebraska (tied for fourth) behind BYU.

The Sporting News named Florida No. 1, followed by Nebraska, Washington, Brigham Young and Boston College. A computer ranking by The New York Times placed BYU 10th and Florida first. Boston College was ranked second by The Times, followed by Nebraska, Oklahoma State and Washington.

James was upset that Florida, considered by many to be the strongest team in the country, finished third in the AP poll — ahead of Nebraska, Boston College and

Oklahoma — and seventh in the UPI voting.

"My disappointment," he said, "comes from the writers that could vote for Florida. I don't think it's fair to vote for teams that have gotten where they are in violation of the rules. You give me a suitcase full of money and I would go out and develop a pretty good football team."

Florida was placed on probation earlier this season by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which had found numerous recruiting and other violations. The school has appealed the three-year probation to the NCAA and will have a hearing next week, but the Gators were prohibited by the

Southeastern Conference from appearing in a bowl game this winter. In the UPI poll, Nebraska was third, followed by Boston College and Oklahoma State, Oklahoma, which had a fine chance of securing the national title with a convincing victory over Washington, dropped to sixth.

BYU, champion of the weak Western Athletic Conference, received 17 more first-place votes than Washington in the UPI poll.

After learning the outcome of the polls, Oklahoma Coach Barry Switzer said Washington "deserves to be No. 1. They're a better team than BYU. I guarantee you."

The Cougars had been ranked No. 1 for the final three weeks of the regular season.

"Trying to legitimate" the Cougars' top ranking "got to be a little old," said Edwards. "Parity has hit football."

Edwards said he was glad the race for No. 1 was over. "It's strange. As long as we were No. 3, fourth or fifth, nothing was said. Everyone felt comfortable with that. But as soon as we were ranked No. 1, a lot of people became uncomfortable. I think the team handled the pressure well. We were always having to defend our ranking."

Edwards also said the title would bring increased regard for BYU and its campus in Provo, Utah. "We've finally caught the attention of the Eastern media," he said.

Much of the criticism — implied and otherwise — of BYU's schedule had come from Coach Barry Switzer of Oklahoma, which had previously been second-ranked. Switzer had said he believed the winner of the Orange Bowl should be regarded as national champion, so there was irony in the fact that it was Oklahoma's loss in that game that helped solidify the national championship for the Cougars.

BYU opens against UCLA next season, then plays Washington in Provo. Although certain to capture the nation's attention, the game will not resolve the controversy that has surrounded the ranking of college teams. A play-off system would settle the issue, but most coaches, including Edwards and James, are not in favor of breaking away from the traditional post-season bowl games.

Even after failing to convince voters that his team should be No. 1, James stood in strong defense of the polls. "I don't know how to stage a playoff without playing 14 or maybe even 15 games," he said. "I think that's way too much to ask of kids who report several weeks early in the summer and work all the way through the Christmas season. People forget that they're students, too."

But he said he was "fired up about getting a chance to play BYU.... You might see sparks flying. One thing about the college game — these young people are so competitive.... It's a two new football teams, but it'll still be No. 1 against No. 2, BYU and Washington."

Young scored the winners' goal on a penalty shot. Referee Terry Gregson awarded the shot at 10:22 of the opening period after ruling that Salming threw his stick to stop Young on a breakaway.

Toronto tied the score early in the second period when Peter Imakar redirected a shot from the blue line over goaltender Roberto Romano's shoulder while the Penguins were a man short.

Last year Pittsburgh won only 16 games and accumulated only 38 points; this year, under new coach Bob Berry, it's the most improved team in the NHL with 15 victories, 34 points — and 44 games left.

After a nine-game early-season winless streak, the Penguins were 6-4. Berry shook up his lineup and gave Romano a chance to play. Pittsburgh is 9-3-1 in its last 13 outings. Romano has started the last four games.

At 6-27-5, the Leafs have the league's worst record. (UPI, LAT)

Taiho as saying Konishi's victories over the grand champions were a "shame for Japan." Said author Naruo Morita, who uses a sumo background for his novels: "If a foreigner becomes a yokozuna, sumo tournaments should be called off."

But others were more positive. "I dislike the closed way in which the Japan Sumo Association operates," said novelist Sotaro Kawakami, who has beaten the cream of sumo wrestlers while still a beginner has stunned the conservative guardians of Japan's oldest sport.

Salevea Fuaui Atisano, whose name is Konishi, has burst upon the ancient rites and traditions of sumo like a bombshell and carved a swath through the heavy-weight ranks with his 1.87-meter (6-foot-2), 215-kilogram (474-pound) frame.

In a land where regard for one's seniors and long years of grinding work remain the respectable way to success, Konishi's lightning advance to the top sumo division in just over two years has been startling.

Konishi's mentor, a Hawaiian named Jesse Takamiyama, became immensely popular during a 20-year sumo career here that ended last June. Takamiyama made his home in Japan and took Japanese nationality; he never became a grand champion.

The fact that Konishi has not spelled out his plans disturbs many who pride themselves on their perceived uniqueness and who believe that foreigners can understand them only after years of residence.

For the moment, the conservatives' fears have been allayed. In the most recent tournament, in November, Konishi's pike-like pushes and relentless shoving style were countered by more agile and more experienced opponents.

Unusually tall for a sumoist, Konishi's center of gravity is higher and his balance less stable than those of the classic short-legged Japanese wrestlers.

Konishi opened the Fukuoka tournament, the last of the year's six major events, with a victory



The Associated Press
Konishi, right, throttling grand champion Kitamura.

over grand champion Kitamura, who is past his peak but still a tough test. But opponents who had studied Konishi's style and found his weak points began to turn the tables and he failed to off to a 5-5 record before retiring with five days to go because of an injured right shoulder.

Sumo experts are reassessing Konishi's chances of winning promotion to the sought-after status of yokozuna. He currently holds sekiwake rank and needs promotion to ozeki before being in line for promotion to grand champion.

Some observers believe his strength, size and dedication make his becoming a grand champion inevitable.

Others say the best Japanese sumoists now have his measure and that he like his mentor, will never reach the top.

Either way, he has given the ancient sport a chance that seems certain to raise its standards of competition.

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Leafs Lose to Penguins, 2-1, on Final-Period Gaffe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Maple Leafs have found plenty of ways to lose hockey games this season.

NHL FOCUS

son, but they outdid themselves here Wednesday night by putting the winning goal in their own net.

The Associated Press

It was a big scramble," said

Pittsburgh forward Wayne Babych got credit for the goal, and the Penguins skated off with a 2-1 National Hockey League victory.

Elsewhere it was Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 2; the New York Rangers 6, Vancouver 0; the New York Islanders 7, Detroit 2; Quebec 7, Hartford 3, and Chicago 3, Montreal 2.

The Associated Press

It was a milestone of sorts for

the last time that the team had made the most mistakes down the stretch would win, and I think it turned out that way," said Bill

"They killed us off the boards,"

Houston's rebounding edge was

56-33 — and it's really that simple," said Doug Mac, the Denver Coach.

"I thought we did a good job in a lot of respects, but we just couldn't get our rebounds. We'd stop them

NBA FOCUS

defensively, but they'd just go and get it back again. They're so big and they're really tough for us to handle."

Elsewhere it was Boston 10, New Jersey 95; Atlanta 121, Chicago 107; Detroit 108, Cleveland 100; Phoenix 115, Kansas City 107, and Philadelphia 118, Seattle 109.

The Rockets won the game on Ojaquon's 10-foot jump shot with three seconds left, his 27th point of the game. Sampson had 29, and each collected 13 rebounds.

The victory put the Rockets in a first-place tie with Denver in the Midwest Division after Houston broke an eight-game losing streak on the Nuggets' home court. It also was the Rockets' second victory in three games with Denver this season.

The Nuggets were in front for most of a tight final quarter and regained the lead, 109-107, with 58 seconds left. But 12 seconds later Lionel Hollins tied the game on two free throws.

After Mike Evans slipped while bringing the ball back up-court, Hollins gained possession and was fouled; again he hit two from the line, putting the Rockets back on top, 111-109.

Denver's Calvin Natt tied the score for the final time on two free throws with 12 seconds left. After a time-out, Lewis Lloyd dished off to Ojaquon's 25 points Chicago fell to Atlanta, 121-107.

The Associated Press
Even Eddie Johnson seemed ready to applaud rookie Michael Jordan's slam-dunk style at one point Wednesday, but despite Jordan's 25 points Chicago fell to Atlanta, 121-107.

The Associated Press

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The Associated Press

Fitch, the winners' coach. "On the last play we wanted to bring it into Lloyd, and he had his choice of going to one of the

